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ENOCH WORTHEN EASTMAN.

(WITH PORTRAIT.)



IT HAS been said, and there is too much of truth in the remark, that "one of the idiosyncrasies of our common nature is, that we seem to have more consideration for man after he is dead than while he is alive." While it would be far better, and quite acceptable to men to anticipate mortuary devotion by kindness to the living, most men will no doubt continue in the future, as they have in the past, to neglect and disparage their fellowmen in the flesh, and esteem and eulogize them only when the grave claims its own.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," and for this disregard of the living, we seek to compound with our conscience by our attention to the dead. No such piling of marble mockeries can make amends to the kind hearts we have rejected.

These remarks seem to us quite applicable to the case of our friend, whose career as a man and a mason we propose briefly to present in this paper.

The earliest mention of his fame, as a wise counsellor and useful man, came to us in the long ago when youthful blood coursed through our veins; nor did we wait till "the echo of

the first earth thrown upon his coffin lid" murmured his fame to those now so willing to show their solicitude and veneration for his name.

Mr. Eastman was born in Deerfield, N. H., April 15th, 1810, and died at his home in Eldora, Iowa, January 9th, 1885, of kidney disease, after an illness of two weeks, being but a little short of seventy-five years of age. From some memoranda furnished by himself some seven years ago, we are able to present the following incidents in his life and career: His ancestors for many generations were Congregationalists, and he was brought up in that faith. Later in life, in his native state, he became a member of the Unitarian church, and continued after his removal to Iowa, and to the period of his decease a member of that society. He was firm and consistent in his religious, as in all his convictions, and always dared to do what he believed to be right. The third of seven children, born to parents not wealthy in this world's goods, he was brought up to work, and until he became of age at almost all kinds of work, his father, as was the custom in that county at that time, receiving all his earnings. Being regarded as somewhat of a genius, and while possessing only a limited common school education, he was yet able to earn more than boys of his age, enjoying better opportunities. When he became of age he devoted all his earnings and leisure time to obtaining, and did obtain, a thorough academic English education. Being ambitious for knowledge, or as he himself said, "to *know* something and be qualified for all ordinary kinds of business," he often overworked himself and brought on sickness. Among other misfortunes, he took the small-pox, the marks of which he carried through life, which left him in delicate health. Perhaps after all it was not a misfortune, for coming out of church one Sunday in feeble health, a good christian lady, greeting him with a kindly shake of the hand, said: "What is the use for you to try to work, you know you get sick every time you do it? Why don't you study a profession? Be a doctor or a lawyer. I think you would

make a good lawyer. Read law and *be* a good lawyer." The old lady was right, and her prediction became a verified fact. He did read law and became one of the foremost lawyers of Iowa. True to his profession, he continued therein and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, involving some of the most important cases in our higher courts.

Upon entering the law office of the Hon. Moses Norris, of Pittsfield, N. H., as a student, his preceptor handed him the Bible and said: "That is the root of all law and equity." The young student, as promptly, replied: "I have read and reviewed that." "Then," said Mr. Norris, "I give you six months credit." A matter of no small moment, considering that the law "then and there" required a student to read five years before being admitted to the bar. Contrast this with the Iowa law, which admits to the bar young men who have never read law a day and only attended a course of law lectures a single year. It is no wonder that we have so few Eastmans practicing in our courts. Mr. Eastman practiced in the courts of New Hampshire till the summer of 1844, when he removed to Iowa and located at Burlington. In 1847 he removed to Oskaloosa, and ten years later (1857) to Eldora, where he remained till his death, in 1885, constantly engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, which he honored by an upright as by an able and honorable career.

Wherever he resided he took a lively interest and an active part in establishing and building up the political, educational and charitable institutions of Iowa, as well as the general progress of the state. He was much given to writing for the papers as well as speaking in public upon topics of general interest to the people.

The constitutional convention of the territory had a short time before his coming to Iowa adopted the constitution of 1844, and the question of its ratification by the people was pending. Mr. Eastman, with Messrs. Mills, Woods, and Leffler, attorneys of Burlington, and the writer, then practicing law at Bloomington (Muscatine), stumped (as it was called),

the territory in opposition thereto on the ground of the boundaries defining the limits of the state and cutting it off from the Missouri river. In this he showed great foresight and good judgment, and but for the efforts of those gentlemen *that* constitution with *those* boundaries, would have been adopted by the people, as it had been in convention, and the truth, so far as Iowa is concerned, that "westward the course of empire takes its way," been falsified.

He was, as has been truly said, an enthusiastic lover of his state, and never tired of extolling its merits. His love for it was distinctly shown in the motto he wrote for the inscription upon the stone Iowa contributed to the Washington monument, which has become classical among scholars as with patriots. "Iowa, the affections of her people, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union." He was intensely loyal in his devotion to his state and the nation. A strong democrat till the war, he then became as ardent a republican, and acted with that party, till he ceased to act with men. He was not only a strong and forcible speaker, but somewhat odd and peculiar in his utterances, many of which, during war times, became watchwords throughout the union. In 1863 he was without his knowledge nominated for Lieutenant Governor of the state, and elected. He declined a re-election, and in his way of speaking, advised the convention to "nominate the next best man." He cared but little for office and much preferred to "speak his mind," which he did whenever opportunity offered, to pandering to the popular taste as politicians are too apt to do. In 1874 he was a presidential elector and made an extensive canvass of the state. In 1883 he was elected State Senator from Hardin county, and was in the last general assembly an active supporter of the prohibitory legislation. Mr. Eastman, while an able advocate before the jury and in the supreme court, where he ranked as one of the ablest among our lawyers, himself ever regarded his defense of the inmates of the Iowa Reform School as one of his best forensic efforts. It was made, as he

said, exclusively in the interest of humanity, and without the hope of fee or reward. On the part of the state he prosecuted the superintendent and "had the satisfaction of seeing a radical reform effected in the management of that institution."

His style of speaking was at times characterized with much sarcasm and no little bitterness. He was not forward in speaking, and often times his silent quiet ways led some to think he and his views might be assailed with impunity. But woe be to that man who made the attack. No man in a rencounter of words with old Enoch, as he was familiarly called, ever came out first best. Among many anecdotes we could relate of him in this connection one will suffice to sustain our statement. An honorable senator presuming too much from his quiet, almost sleepy looks, ventured on more than one occasion to refer to him in what he thought a supercilious manner, when, upon taking his seat, "the old man eloquent" rose, and deliberately with slowness of speech, said: "We never see the honorable senator rise to speak that we do not think of that passage of scripture which says, 'Be still and know that I am God.'" It was indeed an awful rebuke and "silence reigned for" many minutes in the senate before any one ventured to speak. Mr. Eastman was as familiar with the scriptures, old and new, as with the law of which his teacher taught him it was the rock. And upon more than one occasion have we knew him to correct speakers, in their misquotations. He often borrowed its imagery and symbolic illustrations to "point a moral or adorn a tale," when addressing a public or a private audience.

He was married in Philadelphia, January 8th, 1848, to Sarah Caroline Greenough, of Canterbury, N. H. As he was a resident of Burlington, Iowa, at the time, we suppose she was his "first love," and that he met her half way to save time, distance, and money, as travelling at that early day was not by railroad as now. She had graduated from the Bradford Seminary, Massachusetts, and was a highly accomplished lady and proved a most excellent wife and mother. It was

our privilege on several occasions to have shared the hospitality of her "well ordered home" while residing at Oskaloosa between 1850 and 1857. Three girls and a boy were the issue of this marriage. Returning from a session of the Grand Lodge of Masons at Dubuque in June, 1861, Mr. Eastman found that unbidden guest, who enters alike the palace and the cottage, had invaded his home and laid his cold and icy fingers on the bosom of his companion—

"That truest friend man ever had,
A wife"

who was already delirious with typhoid fever, of which she died without recognizing him after his return. This great bereavement took a deep hold of the inner man, and never after was he the blithe and happy man he was before that sad event.

In 1865 he was again married, and to Miss Amanda Hall, who survives him, and by whom he had a son.

In earlier life and until the loss of his wife, Mr. Eastman was full of mirth, always social and companionable, and was everybody's friend, and was, as his early friend remarked to us, "just like himself."

He was tall, standing six feet and one inch in stature, and weighing about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, being a physically as well as intellectually developed man. He possessed a very positive mental temperament with a large and active brain. In later years his heavy growth of dark hair had become tinged with the silvery drapery of three score years and ten.

Possessing a large degree of firmness with an intuitive and logical mind, he readily comprehended the law of correct effect. As a lawyer he was devoted to his profession and determined in the discharge of all the duties it entailed upon him. Had he have chosen the alternative profession of his old lady friend he would have made a physician of great earnestness and sympathy, or had he have followed the earlier bent of his own inclination he would no doubt have become a prompt and reliable business man. At one time his

name was spoken of in connection with a judgeship, and had he have been selected he would have proven himself to have been "the first among his equals," and impartial and just in all his rulings. But it is as a citizen, a friend, we love to consider the man where he was loyal to his manhood, a devoted husband and father, he was all that the heart could ask. And in all his life he was consistent to the highest principle and noblest aspirations of his manhood never doubting or wavering, but ever true to his convictions of the right.

His genial nature was hidden beneath the marks of that hideous disease which in early manhood preyed upon his features. We have been told by those who knew him in his youth, that he was "a handsome man," (a fact of which we had never dreamed in our philosophy), possessing regular features, etc., remarkably fair countenance with a luxurious head of hair. A friend to whom we spoke these things, long years ago, remarked that "if in the resurrection our old friend should come forth in his youthful beauty, none of his Iowa friends would recognize him."

We have now briefly to speak of Mr. Eastman as a brother of the "mystic tie." To masonry, as to all things else, he deemed worthy his attention, he devoted much time, thought and study. Into this science he first sought light in Triluminar Lodge, No. 18, Oskaloosa, in 1850, where we find his name recorded as an "Entered Apprentice." In the returns of his lodge to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, for 1851, he is returned as a Fellow Craft; and not till the succeeding year does his name appear as a Master Mason. It is to this fact, that he "made haste slowly" in his progress, and taking time to study and learn, as we know he did, the philosophic meaning of the symbols and steps he had taken that he became proficient as a "Master Workman" in the "Mystic Temple" — only.

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and learn, and hence "know nothing" of the light revealed only to those who having eyes, see the beauties of masonry. He served his

lodge year after year in various positions, and acceptably, as the records show, and in June, 1855, first appeared in Grand Lodge at its session at Keosauqua. Upon his removal to Eldora he united with Montague Lodge, No. 117, and was at once elected Master, for his fame as "an accomplished mason" had preceded him. He represented his lodge again in Grand Lodge in 1857 and 1861. In all of these sessions he was of great service to the officers and craft upon its committees, notably those on grievance, and jurisprudence, as well as in the discussions upon important subjects where his previous study and profound knowledge availed him much in "dispensing light and knowledge to his less informed brethren." He was also present at Marshalltown in 1865, and was the author of the resolutions there adopted, relative to the dissemination of the ritual and denunciatory of those "false brethren," who would set aside and "remove the landmarks" of the order. He was a member of the committee and his hand may be seen in the resolutions reported expressive of the feeling of the Grand Lodge in relation to the assassination of President Lincoln. His absence from the later sessions was occasioned by the conflict in the terms of the court where his presence was essential to the interest of his clients.

In December, 1854, it was our pleasure and privilege to constitute Hiram Chapter, No. 6, at Oskaloosa, and to exalt therein as a Royal Arch Mason, our old friend of the previous decade. In the knowledge of this, as of the preceding degrees, he made "suitable proficiency" to satisfy his companions as well as the law, and we find him, in 1857, elected its High Priest and representing his chapter as such in the Grand Chapter. He was, in 1858, elected Grand High Priest and inducted into the order of "High Priesthood," and later acted as president of the Grand Council of this body. In the Grand Chapter, as in the Grand Lodge, his services upon important committees were of great value.

It was during his incumbency as Grand High Priest, in 1858, and chiefly owing to his arguments and influence (sup-

ported by the writer and others), that the Grand Chapter withdrew from the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and so remained till 1869, when, in an evil hour, it returned to help give life to that parasite upon the original "body of masonry."

Whenever present in these grand bodies his eminent abilities and great services were duly recognized. And with his brethren as with his fellow citizens he continued actively to engage and labor in every good work to build up and advance the best interest of the community in which he lived as of the state at large.

In the death of the Hon. E. W. Eastman, another of the pioneer settlers of Iowa has crossed the dark river to the better land.

T. S. PARVIN.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.



THE PROMINENCE of Iowa in the exposition at New Orleans, serves an occasion for a brief review of our history.

The discovery of the new world seemed to arouse the adventurous spirits of Spain and France in a marked degree. Ambitious Ponce de Leon, a companion of Columbus in his second voyage, a man who had made a soldier's record in the conquest of Granada, aspired to rule, but thwarted, he left Porto Rico and landed upon the coast of Florida near St. Augustine, upon the 12th of April, 1512; he claimed the land, then thought to be an island, for Spain. In 1517 Fernandez discovers Yucatan. Three years later d'Ayllon touched the coast of South Carolina. In 1528 a movement was made across the peninsula to West Florida by Narvaez, who was wrecked in the gulf. Cabeza de Vaca reaching Mobile Bay, moved north to the Tennessee river, then west to the Mississippi river; crossing into Arkansas, he is said to have reached

the Pacific ocean in 1536. A year later DeSoto sought permission of Spain to conquer the territory touched and traversed by Spaniards who had preceded him for twenty-five years. His force was landed in 1539, moved north-east, returned to Mobile Bay, and thence moved north-west, touching the Mississippi at a point north of the Yazoo river. Crossing the Mississippi he proceeded westward till he struck the Washita which he followed to the Red river, and thence returned to the Mississippi, in whose waters he was buried May 21, 1542, after three years of almost constant conflict with the Indian tribes. His followers moved westward again and then sought the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty years later the French made an unsuccessful attempt to colonize Florida.

The first successful attempt to establish the authority of Spain was made by Melendez in 1565, and Philip II. was proclaimed monarch of North America.

More than a hundred years later (France having established herself upon the territory about the St. Lawrence and the great lakes), in 1673, Marquette passes from the lakes to the Mississippi by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. With his companion, Joliet, he lands upon the soil of Iowa, upon the banks of the Moingona (Des Moines), where they learned of the existence of friendly Indians. So far as known, they were the first white men ever upon Iowa soil — the Spaniards having failed to reach any point north of Arkansas. Proceeding down the Mississippi to the spot which DeSoto had made his last resting place, these fathers return by way of the Illinois river to the lakes at or near Chicago. In 1685 LaSalle attempts to colonize Louisiana, but missing the mouth of the Mississippi he proceeds to Matagorda Bay, on account of which Texas is claimed as a part of Louisiana.

The aristocratic revolution of 1688 brought England into war with France, and Spain is England's ally. By the peace of Utrecht which closed Queen Anne's war, Spain is secured in possession of her American colonies. France

retires somewhat from the east side of the Mississippi, but retains Louisiana. In the war between France and Spain, in 1719, France strives to possess herself of Florida, and Spain attempts to hold Texas. England again wages war against France who obtains an alliance with Spain. In the final settlement in 1762-3, England obtains the entire territory east of the Mississippi, except the island of Orleans. France, to indemnify Spain for her loss of the Floridas, cedes to her the territory of Louisiana, and for thirty-eight years retires from American possessions.

The English colonies upon the Atlantic coast had gained knowledge of the rich lands west of the Alleghanies and were moving toward creating facilities for communication under the skill of Washington when the Revolution engrosses their attention and the canal project is for the time abandoned. The peace of 1783 results in England returning to Spain the Floridas, and yielding all else between the great lakes and the 31st parallel of north latitude to her rebellious children. Spain now holds the Gulf of Mexico, the mouth of the Mississippi and all the territory upon its west bank. October 1, 1800, Spain in return for Etruria, erected into a kingdom for the prince of Parma, son-in-law of the king of Spain, retroceded to France, Louisiana, in bounds similar to those under which she had received the same from France in 1763. Spain had by treaty, in 1795, granted to the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi and the use of the port of Orleans for reception and reshipment of goods. This promise was faithfully kept to the gratification of the settlers of the rapidly growing states and territories west of the Alleghanies. But when France came into possession of the mouth of the Mississippi there was unrest, for it brought the United States between two of Europe's most persistent foes, the chief outlets for internal commerce being the mouth of the St. Lawrence in England's hands, and the mouth of the Mississippi in the hands of France. England had granted all that could be expected of her. France was smarting under Washington's

proclamation of neutrality and was disposed to consider the United States as ungrateful for efficient help rendered in the Revolution. She had also been compelled by treaty to provide for the payment to United States citizens for damage inflicted upon their commerce. It will thus appear that in case of continued warfare between France and England the opportunities for serious interference with the interests of the United States would be abundant. Spanish possession would have been less threatening, and even welcome, as Spain had maintained the strictest faith in all treaty stipulations. Except the southern part of this Louisiana territory, there were very few inhabitants to be annoyed, nor had the United States any occasion to interfere in the matters touching the western bank of the Mississippi. North of the Missouri river only one settlement had been made before the beginning of the present century, that of Julien Dubuque, near the present site of Dubuque. But the inhabitants of the eastern bank had a vital interest in the only outlet for their productions. So the mouth of the Mississippi now in French possession became a matter of deep concern to the statesmen of 1800. The canvass for the election of a successor to John Adams was tinged with the coloring of war as possible with either England or France. Jay's treaty had mollified England somewhat, but the treatment of envoys sent to France from America and the apparent duplicity of the directory with reference thereto, served as a ground for alarm lest France should annoy the United States by hostile measures. Jefferson enters upon the presidency, and with his known tendency toward France, he was in a position to know much of French feeling. Very near the beginning of his administration he saw a powerful fleet sent from France, ostensibly for the possession of San Domingo, but as his keen eye saw—ultimately for New Orleans where Bonaparte evidently determined to establish the French monarchy upon the basis of its former glory. April 18, 1802, Jefferson writes to Robert R. Livingston, minister to France, "There is one spot the possessor of which

is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market. * * France placing herself in that door assumes to us the attitude of defiance, * * * and seals the union of two nations who in conjunction can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation, and make the first cannon which shall be fired in Europe the signal for tearing up any settlement she (France) may have made."

Spain now abrogated her treaty with the United States as to the right of deposit at New Orleans, which was in honor binding upon her even after the retrocession to France, and gave no other port as a substitute as the treaty of 1795 had required.

Congress, after considering the proposition to raise an army of fifty thousand men to take possession of New Orleans, finally appropriated \$2,000,000 for the purchase of the port. James Monroe is sent January 10th, 1803, to co-operate with Minister Livingston to that end. He reaches France just upon the eve of a war, renewed between England and France. Napoleon, seeing the risk of attempting to defend French possessions in America against England's powerful navy, solicits from Livingston an offer for the purchase of the whole of Louisiana. As a result, it was finally agreed that \$15,000,000 should be paid, one-fourth of which should be in claims of citizens of United States against France. The treaty consists of three conventions, one making the cession, one fixing the price, and one determining the assumption of debts. Six months from April 30th, 1803, (the date of the treaty), were allowed for its ratification. Jefferson called a session of congress, October 17th. In two days the senate confirmed the treaty, and six days later (October 25th) the house passed the necessary measures for carrying the treaty into effect. Jefferson was bitterly assailed for forsaking the ground he had so stoutly maintained against Hamilton upon

the assumption of state debts since the constitution furnished no warrant for it, and finding no warrant in the constitution for purchase of territory, he took Hamilton's defence under the general welfare clause of the preamble. Though it must have cost him much to go back on his own record, he makes no defence, but says in a private letter: "It is the case of a guardian investing the money of his ward in purchasing an important adjacent territory, and saying to him when of age, 'I did this for your good; I pretend to no right to bind you; you must disavow me, and I must get out of the scrape as I can; I thought it my duty to risk myself for you.'" The ward has long since forgiven Jefferson and has improved the property he added so wisely and so reasonably, rejoicing in an enlargement of his possessions by the addition of what is now found in Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and all territory north of Texas and east of the Rocky Mountains. Some claim also Oregon and Washington territories, without good grounds, as it seems to me.

Glancing over the history in its relations to our own state, we find it, a mere bauble, tossed from one emperor to another as the fortunes of war or the ambition of the monarch, dictated — first from France to Spain in payment of an alliance, then from Spain to France to gratify the family pride of a Spanish father-in-law who desired a kingdom for the duke of Parma, and then sold by Napoleon because he feared its loss, and most of all, because he needed money. Yet all this time Iowa was unconcerned as a sleeping infant, yet gathering strength, which, before the close of the first century of her adoption, should place her first in many elements of virtuous and vigorous manhood even when brought face to face with her sisters across the mighty river.

Information upon the above subject is gleaned from sources open to all who would study the subject more closely. A few are found in the following list: *Public Treaties of United States*, *Statesman's Manual*, Vol. I.; *Von Holst's Constitutional*

History, Vol. I., and other histories of the United States; *Adams' Randolph*, *Parton's Jefferson*, *Greeley's American Conflict*, *Gilman's Monroe*, *Morse's Jefferson*.

J. L. PICKARD.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GLACIERS OF THE ICE PERIOD IN IOWA AND ITS VICINITY.



LOOKING at a map of the state of Iowa, one will see that the Cedar river together with its principal branch, the Shellrock, runs an average course of about south-east (S. 44° E.), all the way from Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, to the town of Moscow, in Muscatine county. This very direct course for so long a distance, it being not less in an air line than 153 miles, is not a characteristic of any other river in the state.

Near to the middle of this long, straight run of the river, are the greatest deviations from the line, two of them, the greatest of the two is at Vinton, where the river departs not more than about six miles to the south-west of the straight course; the other bend is above this one, and amounts to about four miles towards the south-west of the air line at the town of LaPorte, in Blackhawk county.

From Cedar Falls to Moscow there is another feature of the Cedar valley which is peculiar to it, and that is, that all its small confluent run into the river at right angles to the air line above described.

That is to say, that on the eastern side of the river, all its small branches flow into it from the north-east, running to the south-west, and that on the western side all its branches flow into it from the south-west, running to the north-east.

This peculiarity is as strongly marked with regard to the confluent mentioned as is the one of the river itself, first

described. There is another feature of the Cedar river of Iowa in its flow and fall, from the highlands at its head, in Iowa and Minnesota, to its junction with the Mississippi, which is peculiar, and is shared in by, I believe, only three other streams of this state, and that is its sharp turn at right angles to its long straight course of one hundred and fifty-three miles.

This takes place at the town of Moscow where the river suddenly leaves its south-east course, and flows to the south-west, truly, until within about six miles of its confluence with the Iowa river, where it bears off a little more southerly for a few miles, to that junction.

I have been led to enquire what has been the cause of these peculiar features thus so plainly marked, along the valley of the Red Cedar river in Iowa, and after I had in my professional work traversed the length and breadth of this most beautiful of all of Iowa's vallies, and had the fortune to tread the luxuriant prairie plains upon the divide between the Cedar river and the waters of the Minnesota. Plains which called forth such rapturous praise on the part of Lieut. Albert M. Lea, who was the first white man to professionally explore them, and from M. Nicollet who shortly followed Lea, the latter giving the name of "Undina Region" to these prairie slopes which send the water either to the Mississippi at Fort Snelling, or to the same stream at New Boston. Slopes which beheld in their prime, the spring time, waving with a wealth of grass, and blazing in all the colors of the rainbow from the countless flowers which annually bedeck them, brings about a feeling of exultation and excitement on the part of the beholder akin to ecstasy. And when I had the opportunity to examine the valley of the Minnesota river, above and west of New Ulm, in Minnesota, I was able from the marks which I saw at various places, to say with a certainty, what power it was which had impressed the valley of Cedar river with the peculiar features named. It was the mighty power of glacial ice. In my rambles, surveys and examinations, I

find that two great ice sheets or glaciers came down from the frozen north, slowly, but irresistibly flowing in directions at right angles to each other. One came from the beds of what are now Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, moving towards the south-west. The other came from the direction of Lake Winnipeg and Saskatchewan valley, and moved towards the south-east, and they met in the valley of the Mississippi, from about Lake Pepin, down to Clinton, Iowa. The present channel of the Mississippi being about their line of meeting.

In Iowa, the center of the great ice sheet, came down along the line described, as drawn from Mason City to Moscow. It was along this line that the ice was the deepest, the heaviest, and consequently cut the most, into the solid crust of the earth. As it plowed along it was constantly receiving additions upon its upper surface, which had the effect to give the whole body of ice a motion outwardly from the general line of march.

This sidewise motion caused the ice to squeeze out to the right and left, or to flow towards the northeast from the center of motion, also to the southwest, thus cutting out the vallies of the confluent streams, which run now in the same directions as the cuts made by the lateral motion of the glaciers.

In proof of this I will mention one or two observations made by myself in Johnson and Cedar counties.

In the divide between the Iowa and the Cedar rivers in township 80, north, range 5, west of the 5th P. M., along the line between sections 13 and 24, and 14 and 23, there is a very marked depression in the dividing ridge.

Extending from this depression northeasterly, along Nicholson creek to Cedar river, into which the creek falls, the hills and hollows are rounded and shaped in such manner as to lead to the conclusion, based upon no other evidence, that the power which shaped them was not that of water falling upon the surface and cutting it into drainage channels. Moreover, from the same depression in the main divide at the head of Nicholson creek, southwesterly, down along the valley

of Rapid creek to the Iowa river, of which Rapid creek is a branch, the same power is seen to have shaped the hills and vallies. Nor is the shaping limited to the disposition of the clays, sands and gravels of the drift which thickly overlies the region under discussion, but the power which made it has gnawed, rasped and filed down the solid rocks. Nay, it has done more than that. It has torn whole ledges of the solid stratified rocks from the beds where they had lain in balanced repose for countless ages, and hurled them long distances away from their bed-fellows. It has ground other ledges which it displaced to powder and reduced their harder parts to pebbles, and has strewn them broadcast over the torn, scarred, scratched and grooved faces of their neighbors. While I had charge of the construction of the Chicago, Clinton & Western railway, I watched with great interest the uncovering of the rock ledges along these two creeks, along which we located the railway line, and though I did not then find the grooves and striæ of which I was in quest, I did observe that in every case where we uncovered a rock ledge, the loose rock, the pebbles and boulders, and other materials which constituted the waste of the great rock crusher, which had gone over the country before us, and had prepared the way for our railroad line, had been deposited on the west side of each and every ledge so uncovered. The east sides of the same ledges being left smooth and unincumbered by anything except the clays of the drift. Upon the resumption of the railroad work last year and its completion, I made a careful examination of all the rock surfaces uncovered by the grading forces, and was delighted to find plainly marked on the enduring stone, in many cases, the sure evidence of the march of the glacier, traced in delicate lines or in bolder marks, furrow like, and here and there a mark, showing that a pebble had rolled over and over, cutting a line of little pits in the rock. I took the direction by a compass needle and found that the motion in the localities tried was towards south 74° west from the true meridian. So, then, to the action of a

branch of the Cedar river glacier, flowing out of its line of march near to Cedar Bluffs, in Cedar county, and taking a direction south 74° west, we owe the fine vallies of Nicholson and Rapid creeks, with many exposures of the Hamilton rocks, giving numerous valuable stone quarries along their course, and we also owe to the same agency the practical way for two lines of important railroad, and last but not least the fine expanse of farming lands which cover the extent of the two creek vallies. I may, at a future time, try and describe the work of these two continental glaciers, as I have observed it in various localities.

C. W. IRISH,

IOWA CITY, IA., April, 1885.

Civil Engineer.

STUDIES FROM THE CENSUS.

BY C. M. HOBBY, IOWA CITY, IOWA.



DO THE general reader nothing can be less interesting than the bald array of figures that go to the making up of a census report; yet, from such tables accurately prepared, much valuable information can be gathered, and the largest vision into the future obtained allowable to man. Nor is it necessary that census reports should be "dry" reading to the public, indeed, when sifted, and the conclusions elaborated by a skillful pen, the dry facts become clothed with beauty, and the subject, "Man," is one to interest all. Such is Dr. Farr's "March of an English Generation through Life;" and so should the results of the enumerator be presented to the public instead of in voluminous tables, requiring long and tedious labor to generalize facts, or to afford a glimpse into the future.

Census returns are, in many important respects, necessarily inaccurate, but in a long series of years, the great laws affecting social conditions, diseases and deformities will appear, and a proper weight can be given, even to willful

deception. The writer has found, for example, that statistics relating to blindness, to defects of hearing, and to mental imbecility, are as a whole unreliable, but still taking census after census into consideration, the law of the relationship of blindness to age, occupation and social condition makes its appearance, so that at least the amount that will be given to the next enumerator can be closely estimated. By the employment of the graphic method of representing statistical facts to the eye, relationship can be discovered, which would elude long study of the tables. Some of the conclusions, drawn from this method, in reference to Iowa and its future, are given below, the basis for calculations being, "IOWA HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE CENSUS, 1836 to 1880" (*State Printer, Des Moines, 1883*). For convenience, round numbers will be used in all statements referring to population.

We find that the population of the state had increased from 40,000 in 1840 to 1,625,000 in 1880, an increase of 3,668 per cent. From 1840 to 1850 the increase was 345.8 per cent. while from 1870 to 1880 it was 36 per cent. From these facts, it can be seen that the population has increased very rapidly, and that the per centage of increase has diminished with rapidity, but the disciple of Malthus would see strong confirmation of the probable early occurrence of over population. This rate continued would give to Iowa in 1900 a population of about 4,000,000. If now we apply the graphic method to the study of this course of human tide, we find that from 1840 to 1850, comprising the period of founding a state, the increase of population, while the per centage was great, was really less than in any other decade; from 1850 to 1860 the increase was greater and has remained very uniform since. Notwithstanding the civil war, the extension of railways into neighboring states and territories, the raid of grasshoppers, and all the countless incidents pertaining to two seasons of financial disaster, the curve of population approaches very nearly to a straight line, indicating that, as immigration diminishes, the birth rate keeps the population

increasing. The curve continued would indicate a population in 1890 of a little in excess of 2,000,000, and in 1900 a population of 2,500,000. Unretarded by civil war or disastrous epidemics, we can expect Iowa to reach the limit of comfortable population by 1980 (100 to the square mile).

The census errs in giving the ratio of persons to the square mile in Iowa, it should be 29.2 instead of 27.4. Illinois, with nearly the same area, has now nearly double the population, having 54.9 population to the square mile. In Iowa there are twenty-two acres for each man, woman or child, in Rhode Island only two acres. Bare existence can probably be supported on the product of one acre of ground thoroughly cultivated for each person, but long before population reaches that point, the conflict for existence will be severe. Great Britain has a population of 289 to the square mile, and has large areas of non-producing land, which would probably, if thoroughly cultivated, suffice to feed her present population. Several generations must pass away before the rich prairies of Iowa will have such demands made upon them; at the present rate of increase, it will take 350 years to reach a population as dense as that of Great Britain.

Of the natives of Iowa living in the United States, 77 in 100 live in Iowa, which shows only an average attachment to the soil, for in Texas 95 in 100 natives retain their residence in the Lone Star state, while of the natives of Vermont only 58 in 100 remain at home.

So many considerations enter into the movements of population, that we should not too hastily believe that the New England states are good to emigrate from, or that Texas meets the requirements of humanity to a greater degree than other parts of the union. The "Yankee," unwillingly driven from the mother country, has become nomadic in his habits. The negro, just as unwillingly forced from home, has become attached to his new land, and fixed in his domicile. That the rigors of northern winters have little to do with the tendency to change is shown by the fact that 88 in 100 of the natives of

Minnesota remain at home, while only 68 in 100 Virginians are to be found in their native state. Another noticeable fact is that the tendency to emigrate from Iowa is increasing, as the native-born increase in numbers, and grow older, for in 1870 we find that 82 in 100 of the natives still remained in the state; over 310,000 of the natives of Iowa sought homes in other states and territories in the years between 1870 and 1880.

When we recall the fact, that this was prior to the emigration to Dakota, we can only wonder what change in this direction will be shown by the census of 1885.

While in fertility of soil, and proportion of land capable of cultivation, Iowa is unexcelled, while as an agricultural state it will undoubtedly maintain a front rank; yet it must be recognized that the tide of immigration sets still to the westward, the attraction of cheap land is gone, the south and southwest are entering upon an era of prosperity, and are offering inducements for the young and ambitious, that are certain to attract the moving population, which so rapidly transformed our state from "a desolate prairie only inhabited by the wild buffalo and yet wilder hordes of wandering savages" into one of the great feeders of the world's material necessities. Iowa in rank of population in the last decade passed Virginia. Michigan passed Georgia, Virginia and Iowa. We may expect Texas, and possibly Georgia, Alabama, or Tennessee to pass Iowa before 1890.

IOWA.



AN INTERESTING article by Mr. C. W. Irish fails to elucidate the correct pronunciation of the name of the state. Little can be learned of the original accentuation by tracing from a syllabic tongue through an accentless language. Webster gives Íowa, usage in the eastern states, Iówa, and analogy would suggest Iowá.

From red-skin tongues, and traders' lingo,
 Apache, Sac, Algonquin, Mingo,
 Sioux, Maha, Loup, and bright Musquaquee,
 The way is long, the muse is balky;
 Then tell us, ere the Indian die, oh! ah!
 If this fair land be really Íowa.

Oh, "dusty noses," "dirty faces,"
 Ye misty, swinish, outlawed races,
 Give us your ancient recollection,
 Of vowels three, the true inflection;
 Elude us not, like crafty Boa,
 Say, Indian ghost! is this Iówa.

To council call the scattered band,
 "Dead fish" proclaim throughout the land,
 And when the hungry horde is sated,
 Then, from the sachem dirtiest rated,
 This question ask: "Oh, warrior, say,
 Did Indian tongue name Iowá?"

STUDENT OF PHILOLOGY.

THE WEATHER, PAST AND PRESENT.



Men in all stations and callings have from time immemorial paid attention to the changes of the weather, and many have been the attempts made to discover the laws through which these changes come. The sun, the moon, and the stars have been appealed to and implored to yield up the secret of the power which they individually or in concert have been supposed to wield in the production of frost and snow, in the bringing about of the gentle rains, or the swelling floods, the fearful tempests, and the frightful death-dealing tornados.

The time has been when man, in his ignorant imagination, has given to weaker woman the power to govern for weal or woe the coming storms. When she has been supposed to mount that sceptre of her household kingdom, the broomstick, and to ascend into the thick air of darksome night, and to ride upon the crest of roaring, boiling storms.

Philosophers of this day have come to doubt very much, the truth of theories which have for a long time had the undoubting confidence of all classes, and it seems that the more observations we take of the weather, over wide spread tracts of the earth's surface, the more certain it seems that we know nothing in the way of certainty, of the laws by which our rains and snows come and go, or when and where to expect the severe storms and the overwhelming floods, or famishing drouths, a sure knowledge of which is so necessary to our well-being and safety.

The late Dr. Englemann, of St. Louis, than whom I believe the world has never produced a more critical and exact observer of natural laws, and the facts upon which they are based, spent a long term of years in close observation of the weather, and did a large work in collecting facts and observations from all parts of the world, with a view of dis-

covering some general law for the distribution of wet and dry seasons, and for all other variations which we experience in changes of the weather.

Not long before his death, which happened two or three years ago, he said that from all he was able to know about such matters, "There was no such law, or laws."

My recollection of the weather goes back to 1840, and I well remember the deep snows and the very cold weather of the winters from 1839-40 to 1842-43, and the flood of 1844. Then there was the great sun spot of 1843. I do not now remember the month in which it happened, but think it was in August of that year.

The great comet of January, 1843, was the sensation of the time. It was so bright as to be seen at noon day, close to the sun, like a miniature new moon, and when the sun was just set, how it sparkled forth in the crisp and frosty air, and how its long and narrow ribbon-like tail of pure white light came out a blaze of magnitude and splendor, among the rays of which the stars danced, and twinkled, and scintillated, as only the stars can, in an atmosphere purified by days and nights of temperature ranging from zero to forty degrees below that point. The head of the comet was seen at sun-down close to, and just above, the sun, and the tail, beginning at the head, streamed away, up to, and beyond the zenith.

No wonder that Miller had such success in deluding so many into the belief that the world would melt with fervent heat, and the heavens be rolled up as a scroll, on the third day of April, 1843, when he had such strange sights in the heavens as great sun spots, dancing northern lights, brilliant comets, and among earthly wonders, great storms, deep snows, biting frosts, tornados, and wide-spreading floods, as evidences of the great power and the mighty anger of a Divine Providence. Not only had he these to terrify the deluded, but, as an ally, he had a great financial depression which was grinding the poor and the unfortunate into the very earth.

In 1879 to 1882 it was my fortune to be engaged professionally in Minnesota and Dakota. I found many lake beds in that country which had all the appearance of having held water in recent time; but I found them dry, so dry indeed, that prairie fires had run over and burned out every vestige of vegetable matter which had been deposited by the water while it stood in these now dry basins.

It became a question of much importance to know how often these dry beds filled with water. I saw men who had lived among them and in their vicinity for twenty-five years, and during all that time they were dry, and indeed, all whom I questioned in regard to the matter had the same opinion, which was that the lakes had not held water for a very long time, and that they never would again hold it.

But at last I found old men, Frenchmen, who had lived in that region all their lives, and who remembered back forty to fifty years, and they all agreed that they had seen the now dry lakes full of water, and on getting them to count up the time since elapsed (the French voyageur does not keep a record of the time as we do), I found their accounts to vary from thirty-five to thirty-seven years. As this was in 1879-80, it is plain that from all which I was able to gather on the subject that the last time these dry lakes had held water, or were *full* of water, was in 1844. I concluded, therefore, to locate the railroad line around instead of through these beds. A wise conclusion, for in 1880-1 came the very deep snows of that winter, and in the spring of 1881 these lakes were full of water, in some cases eight to eighteen feet deep. This circumstance called to my mind very forcibly the language of an old Frenchman while describing to me what he had seen. He said: "I have seen these lakes blow full of snow in the winter, and then be full of water in the spring." And so it was in 1881. Now, counting from 1881 back to 1844, we have thirty-seven years, or as it seems that 1884 was the culminating point of the past three or four years of phenomenal weather, we have forty years as a period in which the

weather in this country goes through its minor variations to reach a grand maximum.

And how singular it seems on comparing the present with the times of 1840-4 to find so strong a resemblance. For, in the past four years, have we not had great sun spots, and many of them? Have not great comets surprised and even terrified the astronomers as well as common people—comets which have grazed the sun and have blazed out at noon day as did the one of 1843? Have we not had great floods and hurricanes, earth-splitting earthquakes, prolonged rains, drouths, deep snows, and cold weather, with temperature ranging away down to forty and more below zero? Have not “the merry dancers,” the northern lights, given us their best displays with glimmering light and quivering rays? And have we not had a repetition of Millerism in the prediction by adherents to the Second Advent faith, that the world would end, and which failed, thank fortune, some time last year? And do we not now suffer from a financial depression which threatens to sap the foundations of business all over this country, and do not the poor cry aloud from all this broad land for employment, for aid, for bread? Yes, we have had all this compressed into the small space of four years. And again the dry lakes of Dakota are dank with the moisture from melting snows, which challenge Greenland with their immensity and coldness.

Now, had Dr. Englemann lived a few years longer, he could doubtless have found the grand cycle of seasons, for which he searched so long.

I have no doubt that those of my readers who shall be so lucky as to live until the year A. D. 1921, will have seen in the time elapsed from now not less than six very wet years and five very dry ones, and then in the four years from 1921, hurricanes, earthquakes, northern lights, deep snows, forty below zeros, great comets rubbing the hot face of the sun, and it may be knocking holes in it, people in white robes on the house-tops looking for the second coming of Christ,

sweeping floods, and above it all the cry of millions for help, for bread, for life, and will see the despair of the merchant as he gazes upon shelves loaded with unsalable goods, and will observe the desperation of the financier as he in vain attempts to bull the markets. I have forgotten one great feature of the weather away back in the forties, and that is that about two years after the flood in 1844, there was a wide-spread and severe drouth all over the western country at least. I think it was in 1846. I remember that all the stock had to be driven to the Iowa and Cedar rivers, and kept there until fall, prairie breaking had to be suspended altogether, and I heard Mr. Chauncey Ward say that he believed that all the water in the Iowa river would run through a hole four feet square. As I remember that dry season, there were only two or three small showers between April and November of that year, yet we raised splendid crops owing to the newness of our fields.

IOWA CITY, IA., April, 1885.

OLD SETTLER.

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE BOARD OF CURATORS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

President Pickard in chair.

Curators Calvin, Hobby, Lee, Paine, Trowbridge and Hinrichs present. Minutes of former meeting read and approved. Letter from G. B. Dorr, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa, offering to sell files of the Dubuque Herald, was read. The society having some of the volumes, the secretary was instructed to write Mr. Dorr and see if he would dispose of such volumes as required to complete the set. Curator Calvin made statement in regard to the portrait of General Walker, delivered to him to be placed in the Iowa Department of the Exposition at New Orleans, that some member or

friend of the family may obtain the same. (Said portrait was taken in Georgia during the war and presented to the Iowa State Historical Society in 1862 by some Iowa soldier). He said a letter was addressed to the governor of Georgia, who had the same published, and a friend of the family, Rev. J. S. Lamar, of Augusta, Georgia, gave a receipt for the same.

Bids for binding for the society were opened and read and awarded. Sundry small bills were read and approved. The president and secretary were authorized to draw orders for bills connected with the publication of the HISTORICAL RECORD.

MARCH MEETING.

Six members of the board present. Minutes and communications read. Committee on publication made report of expenses of January number of the HISTORICAL RECORD and recommended that the price of the RECORD be one dollar per year, payable in advance. The report was adopted. The board proceeded to fix the compensation of the editor of the RECORD and that of the secretary of the Board of Curators. After some discussion of historical interest, the board adjourned.

DONATIONS TO THE IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—LIBRARY.

From Department of State, Washington, D. C.,

Report of the Consuls, Nos. 46 and 47.

From Treasury Department, Washington,

Financial Report, 1884.

From Department of Interior,

Eight volumes Official Register or Blue Book.

Vol. 9 of 10th Census and Portfolio Maps.

From Bureau of Statistics, Washington,

Quarterly Report of the Chief of the Bureau.

From Signal Office, Washington, D. C.,

Monthly Weather Report for January.

From Patent Office,

Official Gazette as published.

From Secretary of State, Des Moines,

Twenty copies Iowa Reports, Vol. 62.

From Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston,

Historical Collections.

From Chicago Historical Society,

Memorial Address Commemorative of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and Hon. Thos. Hoyne, delivered before the Society, October, 1884.

From Buffalo Historical Society,

Annual Report of Board of Managers.

From Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.,

Bulletin of the Institute, July to December, 1884.

Bulletin for April, May and June.

From New England Historical and Genealogical Society,

Proceedings Annual Meeting, January 7th, 1885.

From American Geographical Society, New York,

Bulletin, No. 3.

From Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence,

Proceedings of Society, 1883-4.

From American Antiquarian Society,

Proceedings Annual Meeting, October, 1884.

From Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul,

Collections of the Society, Vol. 5.

From Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,

Magazine of History, No. 4, Vol. 8, 1884.

From New Jersey Historical Society, Newark,

New Jersey Archives, Vol. 8.

Proceedings of Society, Vol. 8, No. 3.

Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Board of American Proprietors of East New Jersey.

From Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore,

Studies in Historical and Political Science.

From New York Historical Society,

The Peace Negotiations of 1782 and 1783, an Address before the Society, November 27th. 1883.

From University of California, Berkeley,

College of Agriculture Report, 1884.

From Davenport Academy of Natural Science,

Vindication of the Elephant Pipes and Tablets in the Museum of the Society.

From Boston Public Library, Boston,

Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 4.

From Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio,

Magazine of Western History.

From Library Company, Philadelphia,

Bulletin for January, 1885.

From Publishers, New York,

The American Bookseller for March.

From the Shakers, Union Village, New Hampshire,

The Manifesto for March.

From Brig.-Gen. S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance,

Report for 1884.

From Hon. Isaac Smucker, Newark, Ohio,

Centennial History of Licking County, Ohio, also Mound Builders' Work near Newark, Ohio.

From E. M. Hancock, Esq., Waukon, Iowa,

History of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties.

From Fay Hempstead, Esq., Little Rock, Arkansas,

"Random Arrows."

From Edward G. Miller, Department Commander,

Journal of the 10th Annual Session Grand Army Republic.

From Hon. T. S. Parvin, Iowa City,

Bound Catalogues of Religious Conventions of Iowa, 1849 to 1865.

Iowa Academies, 1856-1865.

Iowa Colleges, 1849-1865.

Iowa Agricultural Society, 1855-1866.

Three hundred and seventeen miscellaneous Pamphlets.

From Hon. Frank Hatton, Washington, D. C.,
Report of Postmaster-General.

From F. O. Conant, Esq., Portland, Maine,
Pedigree of Conant Family.

From John Springer, Esq., Iowa City,
Newhall's Iowa, with map, 1841.

From Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Boston,
Description of New England Towns, 1660.
Annual Report of Trustees Soldiers' Home.
Annual Report Mount Auburn Cemetery.
Annual Report Home of the Destitute.

From James Lee, Esq., Iowa City,
Worcester Bi-Centennial.

THE FIFTH LEGISLATURE RECALLED.



IN THE history of our state, an epoch was marked in the meeting of the Fifth General Assembly. From the organization of the state up to that time the Democratic party had held sway. At the general election, August 4th, 1854, their power for the first time in Iowa, had been broken. A mysterious political party organization, whose occult proceedings were impenetrable, had arisen in the land; the anti-slavery sentiment, cherished at first by a few who were stigmatized with the odious title of "Abolitionists," had grown into numbers and respectability under the name of Free-Soilers. These, the "Know-Nothing" and the Free-Soil parties, formed the opposition to Democratic policy. They had elected the Governor, James W. Grimes, and a majority of the House of Representatives. The Senate, with one-third of its members holding over, remained Democratic by a small margin.

The American party, or "Know-Nothings," as they were styled in derision by their opponents, favored greater restric-

tion in the conferring of citizenship on aliens and their entire exclusion from office. They were chiefly the spirits of the Whig party, deceased in 1852, transmigrated into the Know-Nothings, who looked with disfavor upon foreigners and negroes. The Free-Soilers were the abominable "Abolitionists," multiplied one thousand fold by accessions not only from that class of the defunct Whigs who leaned toward the restriction of slavery, but from the wavering ranks of the Democracy themselves, of men who were appalled at their own work, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

This was the situation when the Legislature met at Iowa City, December 4th, 1854. Stephen Hempstead, the retiring Governor, delivered his last annual message, for the Legislature then met annually, calling attention to the fact that Iowa was a "frontier state," and that her northwestern settlements in Cerro Gordo, Bremer, Chickasaw, and Franklin counties were then threatened by hostile Indians. Iowa a frontier state! To-day she but awaits the formal admission into the assemblage of commonwealths of a few territories, with populations already numerically in excess of the requirements of statehood to make her almost the center of the group.

The new Governor, Grimes, delivered his inaugural, forecasting the future policy of the state on some important questions, including the adoption of a new constitution, the establishment of the State University, the founding of educational and charitable institutions, and the restriction of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Some of the *personnel* of this General Assembly joined it in obscurity, either as members or officers, to become distinguished by this service. Samuel A. Russell, of Washington county, was perhaps the most forcible debater in the opposition ranks in the House, and Ben M. Samuels, of Dubuque, the leading Democratic member. C. C. Nourse, then of Van Buren county, now the eminent Judge Nourse, of Des Moines, orator, advocate and judge, was chief clerk. Samuels, until then unknown outside of Dubuque, soon in flights of oratory,

soared to distinction. He was of striking personal appearance, with a tall, athletic form, a smooth-shaven oval face, and brown hair, and wore a swallow-tail blue coat, with brass buttons, and brown nether garments. His clear, deliberate form of speech, delivered slowly, but without hesitation, and with an air of confidence and candor, carried conviction even for a sophism. He was too well equipped as a speaker for any one in the House to cope with on even ground. Russell dealt in sarcasm, and had the resource of humor, on which he depended in an emergency. The proposition to enact a prohibitory liquor law, which was finally successful, came up early in the session. A day was set for its general debate in the House. The galleries were filled with the ladies of Iowa City. Russell championed the measure and Samuels opposed it. Gov. Hempstead's lenity toward certain parties convicted of violating the statute relating to the sale of liquor then in force had been criticized. He had released from confinement one of these on the certificate of a physician that the jail was unhealthy and that the prisoner had fever sores on his leg. Samuels, in his speech against the measure, admitted having seen, on his way from Dubuque to Iowa City, some objectionable places for the sale of liquors. When Russell came to reply, he characterized these as "sores," "something like the fever sores found on the leg of the prisoner pardoned by the Governor." This by-play, thrown to an audience in sympathy with the speaker, and ready to make the most of their champion, dashed the fine speech of Samuels, and left the less forcible effort of Russell in the ascendant.

Samuels was afterwards nominated by his party for Governor. The convention was held in the Capitol at Iowa City. He made an address accepting the nomination, and referring to the hard-money policy of the Democracy, described the manner of working the lead mines near Dubuque, and the method of exchanging the metal for other commodities. The brilliant orator, Henry O'Connor, in a Republican speech the same evening, in the same hall where Samuels had spoken,

adroitly converted Samuels's "lead dollar" to the uses of ridicule, describing a supposititious laboring man applying to "Samuels the Governor" for change for his lead dollars. O'Connor afterwards became Attorney-General of Iowa, and for some years has been an official at Washington, where he now resides.

Had the Democracy remained dominant in the state or nation, Samuels must have risen to the highest places. As it was, he was little heard of after his defeat for the Governorship by Ralph P. Lowe, in 1857, till 1860, when he was defeated for a seat in the National House of Representatives by his law partner, William Vandever. After this his name was dropped from state politics. He died at the close of the war. Russell, during the rebellion, served as Captain of Company I, 25th Iowa Volunteers. He cut no figure as a soldier, for his health failing, he left the army before the war ended.

C. C. Nourse, the chief clerk, as before hinted, is now a prominent member of the Des Moines bar. He was then a very young man, and read the minutes with a clear, distinct enunciation. He has held judicial position, and was a prominent candidate before the last Republican state convention for nomination to the supreme bench. He must be somewhat indebted to his early insight into political *finesse* as clerk of the House for the influence he has since wielded in the field of politics.

The Speaker of the House was Reuben Noble, of Clayton county. And we must here pause to mark the coincidence that the presiding officers of both Houses of this Legislature were from the same county, indicating a preponderance of intellect in the northern part of the state, and certainly a compliment to Clayton county, which has never been accorded to any other county of Iowa. Noble was a fair, impartial non-partisan man, a good lawyer, with a good stock of diversified information. We well remember his suspending the progress of a debate to explain to a raw member a point in medical

jurisprudence touching the question pending, which reminded one more of the pedagogue than of the presiding officer of a legislative body. He was a debater of no mean powers, and frequently left the desk, to throw the weight of argument on the side of his party on a question of doubtful issue.

P. Gad Bryan, a Democratic member from Warren county, with an oratory devoid of grace, still maintained, by good nature and common sense arguments, a formidable influence throughout the session. During the war, he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, but resigned before the struggle was finished.

Samuel McFarland, one of the members from Henry county, was re-elected to the House of the Sixth General Assembly, and became its Speaker. He did not make much noise as a rhetorician, but was much respected for his ability. In the first year of the war, he raised a company, which became Company G of the 11th Infantry from this state. This was one of the four regiments, composing the famous "Crocker's Iowa Brigade" (the three other regiments having been the 13th, 15th and 16th), commanded successively by Col. A. M. Hare and Col. William Hall, first and second Colonels of the 11th, Gen. M. M. Crocker, first Colonel of the 13th, Gen. Hugh T. Reid and Gen. W. W. Belknap, first and second Colonels of the 15th, and Gen. Alex. Chambers and Lieut.-Col. Add. H. Sanders, first Colonel and first Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th. Without imposing unnecessary restraint upon his men, he enforced a wholesome discipline, and his company ranked among the best for efficiency of those composing that fine regiment. Having passed unscathed through the bloody stand-up battle of Shiloh and taken part in the reduction of Corinth, he was promoted by Gov. Kirkwood to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 19th Iowa, and while in command of his regiment, was killed at the battle of Prairie Grove, Missouri, December 7th, 1862. His keen judgment and rapid advance in promotion gives ground for believing that had he lived through the war, he would have come out of it with very

high rank, as the hero of achievements reflecting glory on his state.

Another member of this House, William Dewey, had a subsequent history very similar and equally melancholy to that of McFarland. Dewey had graduated at West Point, but had returned to civil life, and was settled in Fremont county, which he represented in this House, his district having been composed of Fremont and several other counties. When the 15th Iowa, of the Iowa Brigade, above referred to, was formed, he was appointed its Lieutenant-Colonel, and after the battle of Shiloh and the capture of Corinth, was promoted to the 23d as its Colonel, and died at Patterson, Missouri, while serving with his regiment, November 30th, 1862.

Joshua Tracy and John L. Corse were representatives from Des Moines county. Tracy served on the bench afterwards, and died at Burlington about a year ago.

Corse's subsequent history, aside from his candidacy for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket in 1860, was devoid of public interest, but the military history of his son, John M. Corse, was so brilliant that, though not entirely relevant to the purposes of this sketch, we are tempted to allude to it here: from Colonel of the 6th Iowa Infantry, he was promoted to Brigadier-General, and to recount his actions would be to give a great deal of the history of the war. During Hood's raid on the rear of Sherman's army, after the fall of Atlanta, Corse was left with a small command at Allatoona to guard a large store of rations, on the preservation of which the success, if not the safety, of the army depended, and being summoned to surrender by the Confederate General commanding a greatly superior force, sent back a message of defiance. Corse was shockingly wounded in the face, but held the place. No higher praise could have been given him than Sherman's words—"I knew that Corse was there, and that he would hold his ground."

Samuel H. McCrory and Rolla Johnson represented the Iowa City district in this House.

When we consider the methods primarily employed to select the integrant parts of legislative bodies and the resulting mediocrity of the members, the success of the few who have natural aptness for legislative duty developed by education, is not to be wondered at. Of the men who formed this House, after a lapse of thirty years, depending on recollection alone, but few can be recalled for any part enacted. Indeed, if we except the names already mentioned, we can recall but few, the impress of whose actions as law-makers, remains uneffaced from the memory. They were for the most part, and perhaps all, men of patriotism, honesty and good abilities, and in other fields might have out-shone Samuels, Noble or Russell. And yet, in point of brilliance, the House, on account of the splendor of Samuels, obscured the Senate. The House, too, was formed entirely of fresh blood, drawn directly from the people, whereas a great proportion of the Senate had been selected more than a year before; which made a great difference in a community constantly renewing itself by copious drafts from immigration.

The Senate was presided over by Maturin L. Fisher, a most courtly officer and gentleman, overflowing with kind amenities. No member, however distraught, could rebel against his rulings. He was then verging upon sixty, with a fine presence and paternal air. In 1857 he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. His death occurred about five years ago.

J. M. Love, now U. S. District Judge, was a member of this Senate from Lee county. His predecessor, Judge Dyer, had died a few months before the meeting of the General Assembly, and soon after the adjournment of the first session, he was appointed by President Pierce to the Federal Judgeship, which, for thirty years, he has administered so ably and impartially as to enhance the respect of lawyer and layman alike for the judiciary at large and their decisions. He had formerly been a Captain of a company in one of the Ohio regiments which served in the Mexican war. So he has gone

through most of the seven ages of Shakspeare, but still has such a vigorous look as to lead us to hope it will be long ere he enters the last. The career of Judge Love presents a striking instance of how easily the visual obliquity of the politician may be exchanged for the blindness of justice.

M. D. Browning and W. F. Coolbaugh were members of the Senate from Des Moines county. Browning was great in stature and powerful in intellect, but he was too much immersed in business as a lawyer to seek office, and besides disdained inferior positions, placing, without egotism, a just estimate upon his own abilities. He has been dead many years.

Coolbaugh was a working member, but without pretension as a speaker. After accumulating a fortune as a banker, in Burlington, he removed to Chicago, where business reverses led him to suicide, which he committed in a time, place and manner surrounding it in mystery.

John R. Needham was from Mahaska county, and afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of the state.

I. N. Preston represented the counties of Linn, Tama, and Benton. He made his impress on the work of the Senate without much oratorical effort. Indeed there were no orators in the Senate.

Samuel J. Workman represented the counties of Johnson and Iowa, forming the Iowa City district, in this Senate.

The most memorable event in the history of this General Assembly was the election of James Harlan to the United States Senate. Mr. Harlan, in earlier life, had been a Methodist minister. There is no profession like the ministry, and no denominational branch of the ministry like the Methodist, to develope the latent powers of oratory. As a Methodist minister, Mr. Harlan had discovered this power, and had transferred it to the stump, where he made it felt right and left, chilling into dejection the ranks of the Democracy and warming into enthusiasm their opponents. He was consequently stubbornly opposed at every step by the Democratic

party, and seemed, moreover, attended by an evil star of bad luck. Whenever he had succeeded by a scratch in apparently securing a nomination or election, it was either found that he was ineligible on account of age, or that there had been fatal irregularities in the methods of his election. He had been nominated for Governor, and forced to decline on the score of ineligibility. He had been apparently chosen State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and counted out on a technical irregularity. The same evil destiny hovered over him now.

Many ineffectual ballots had been taken from day to day for United States Senator in the joint convention of both Houses. There were the united Democrats with their candidate, and the opposition, forked into two branches, Americans and Free-Soilers, each with theirs. This was satisfactory to the Democracy, who had no hope of securing the prize for themselves, and were content with negative results.

On a certain day, after the usual ineffectual balloting, the two Houses separated, under a resolution to meet again next day in joint convention. After adjournment the two branches of the opposition united, as the graft will coalesce with the stock. Then the opposition House was glad, and the Democratic Senate sorry, that they had adjourned as a joint convention to meet again.

Soon after the Senate had convened, instead of waiting as usual to be informed by a messenger from the House that the latter was ready to meet in joint convention, the Senate hastily adjourned while yet a messenger from the House was delivering his message. He was answered by the affable President of the Senate, still in his chair, that the Senate had just adjourned.

On this the opposition members of the Senate, holding that the members of the Senate were bound by the adjournment of the joint convention, proceeded to the hall of the House. The Democratic members of the House, contending that the meeting of the joint convention without the presence of the Senate, as such, was illegal, refused to take part in its action. The

opposition members of both Houses, however, being a majority of the joint convention, proceeded to an election, and chose James Harlan United States Senator.

At that time, and until after the beginning of the rebellion, the United States Senate was Democratic, and in a couple of years, when this body officially considered the matter, they concluded that Mr. Harlan, who had been admitted to his seat long before on his certificate of election, and had been voting and speaking as a member, had not been legally elected.

However, by this time the opposition, under the name of the Republican party, had become largely in the ascendant in both Houses of the Legislature, and as the General Assembly was in session when the United States Senate decided Harlan not entitled to his seat, they immediately elected him, thus confirming the action of the joint convention of January 6th, 1855.

INDIAN CHARACTER DUE TO CLIMATE.



SOME of the distinctions of feature, character and custom between the Indians of our northwestern borders and those inhabiting the territories of New Mexico and Arizona are wide and marked in many particulars.

The contents of a northern Indian's commissariat are only limited in variety by the capacity and power of his digestive and assimilative systems, while the southern aborigines discriminate in the selection of their food. The snake's most wily resources and the foul-smelling and noisy prairie dog's most agile efforts are tested in eluding and dodging the sure marksmanship of the Sioux or Cheyenne when stimulated by the "keen demands of appetite." On the contrary, an Apache or Yuma rejects fish, the consumption of which he regards as an offense against religion, he disdains the flesh

of swine in the fresh state, but when cured as bacon, and issued free as rations by the government, his prejudice is also cured, and he condescendingly accepts it in a spirit of compromise; he also, unless urgently pressed by hunger, discards that emblem of Thanksgiving Day, the turkey, as a bird too miscellaneous in its dietary tastes for his fastidious stomach.

Most probably these differences in the gustatory customs of the northern and southern Indian are due entirely to climate, just as civilized people in the frozen regions require carbonaceous food, and are driven by the promptings of nature to consume it in a concentrated form, as fats or oil, while the stomachs of those in the tropics revolt at animal food and crave a fruit or vegetable diet. And with a savage people a habit at first formed and tastes established by natural inclination might soon pass into a religious requirement.

Among some of the southern tribes, as the White Mountain Indians, and other bands of the Apaches, the crime of adultery by the wife is punished by amputation of the nose, a most shocking and lasting disfigurement impossible to conceal. I suspect that this custom, which does not, so far as I am aware, prevail in the north, may also be traced to the indirect influences of climate. The effect of a warm climate in stimulating the passions may have fostered in a people unrestrained by the cultivation of the moral faculties such frequency in the commission of the offense as to make signal punishment absolutely necessary for its repression, as horse-stealing, on account of the ease with which the crime may be perpetrated, is punished with a severity out of proportion to the value of the property involved. It is hardly necessary to say that under the authority of the officers charged with the supervision of Indian affairs, this horrid punishment is not permitted, although sometimes yet inflicted, in spite of all the vigilance that can be exercised. And I must add, in justice to these savage people, that the majority of these Indian women observe a chastity that blushes at the irregularities of their civilized sisters over the Mexican border.

The sepulchre of the northern Indian consists of a scaffolding erected on upright boughs and saplings, on which he deposits his dead, wrapped securely in buckskin and blanket. In this situation it is inaccessible to the coyote or other ravenous animal, and secure, by its wrappings from the sacrilegious crow, while, through the arid agency of the atmosphere, it is soon mummified. It is only when the white man comes along, either as the hunter of game or relics, with his dog, the cow-boy with his long whip and wild oaths, the emigrant with his prairie schooner, or as the soldier with his bugle calls and loud commands, that sacrilege occurs.

The Apache guards his dead with mastiff watchfulness until the hour of burial. This is at night, and the darker the better. A few relatives or friends then remove the corpse as stealthily as possible to the most inaccessible peak of the nearest mountain, where they so cunningly deposit it under rocks that only the merest chance can reveal it to the white man. At the same time an upright bough or twig, or some casual brush, is placed near, as a sure guide to the mourner who wishes to revisit the spot.

But the Yumas and Mohaves, and other tribes, in advance or at least abreast in this respect of the enlightened portion of the world, uniformly cremate their dead. This, which is perhaps the more prevalent method of disposing of the dead by the southern tribes, very likely also had its origin in climate. There is every evidence of that portion of the country having been once teeming with an overflowing population, and it is probable that sanitary considerations, to which the heat of the climate added weight, enforced a custom repugnant to most minds, as is the annihilation or at least total destruction by fire of the dead human body, and this custom, once practiced from necessity, is now continued through reverence for habit, which becomes religion.

The custom of plural marriages seems to have always been, as it still is, universal, all tribes permitting it, but among

some of the tribes, as the Yumas and Mohaves, the number of wives is limited to two.

Statistics, so far as they have been kept, relating to the Indians, do not indicate an increase from polygamous greater than from monogamous marriages, and how far the former system deteriorates the race can only be estimated, after a consideration of circumstances incidental to their subjection by a superior people.

There are no people whose characteristics are at all marked who have not been identified by speculative writers as one or more of the "lost tribes" of Israel. Even the Irish have been thus distinguished, and the North American Indians, with a history veiled in mystery and entangled in tradition, have long afforded a rich field for this sort of airy musing, which has been indulged in in pamphlets, books, the pulpit, and in the lecture hall. There is nothing more natural than for people to seek what has been lost, whatever it may consist of, and this harmless reverie, while affording pleasure to many, has hurt nobody, not even the Jews, who, as the most sagacious business men on earth, continue to prosper.

The northern Indian has a square face, broad at the cheek bones. This cast of countenance is modified in some of the tribes of the south. There is a certain oval form of countenance, more noticeable among the women, some of whom are quite beautiful, recalling the sweet face of some Madonna one has seen in a studio, with the striking Israelite expression which twenty centuries and more have not been able to efface. It must have been the study of some such face as I refer to that first gave origin to the infatuating fancy that the ten "lost tribes" of the Jews and the many tribes of Indians which we wish were lost, are really one and the same people.

It may seem far-fetched to attempt to account for whatever difference may prevail between the features of the northern and southern Indian of the United States by climatic influences; but these are probably the chief cause. The more ferocious animals, as the lion and tiger, are broad below the

eyes. The northern Indian, surrounded by more difficulties and dangers incident to a rigorous climate, in his turn became more ferocious, and by cultivating the propensities of the carnivorous animals, by the law of similitude, became, after the lapse of long time analogous in feature to them, a peculiarity which is now transmitted from generation to generation.

The northern Indian is grave, silent and reserved in manner. His brother of the south, on the contrary, particularly the Apache, is gay and light-hearted, indulging in unrestrained laughter and hilarity, and is fond of sport and amusement.

This difference may also be explained by difference of climate. The entire time of the northern savage was spent in efforts to protect himself from foes or to procure sustenance, which had to be obtained and stored for future use at the proper season, and this the most rigorous of the year, whereas his southern brother, favored by climate, like the birds of passage, had no sorrow in his song, no winter in his year, and had only to provide for himself from day to day, affording him time to devote to mirth and amusement.

While the northern Indian is doubtless superior to his southern congener in prowess, physical strength, and mental endowment, as the northern man of whatever race will ever be, there are many traits in the character of the southern Indian which enlist our admiration, traits similar to those which strike us as predominant in the people of southern Europe, as the Spanish and Italians, and in both cases unquestionably due mainly to the same cause, climate.

WAR ANECDOTE.



URING the first year of the war there were more applications for appointment in the medical staff than there were places to fill. The governor's residence being then within a couple of miles of the seat of the University, the medical profession of Iowa City furnished its full quota of applicants, and the benevolent governor, with a kindly feeling for his neighbors, was probably unconsciously partial toward them. He had appointed Dr. Wm. H. White surgeon of the 1st infantry, and afterwards gave the surgeoncy of the 2d cavalry to Dr. M. B. Cochran, but the other appointments in this department of the staff from Iowa City, in 1861, were to secondary places as assistant surgeons. This caused on the part of those receiving the inferior appointments some little jealousy. Cochran was cheerfully admitted to be worthy and competent, but he had been but their equal in the medical society, and now he was their superior. One of the dissatisfied, who had received the appointment of assistant surgeon, interviewed Governor Kirkwood, to see if he could get his appointment changed to one of higher grade. He would not do this on the score of better qualification than Cochran, and did not like to put it on its true ground of injured pride, so placed it on the mercenary one of higher pay. At that time the salary of the governor of Iowa was only fifteen hundred dollars a year. "What is the pay of an assistant surgeon?" asked the governor. "Sixteen hundred dollars," answered the dissatisfied doctor. "Egad!" exclaimed the executive, "I get fifteen hundred only." The "kicker" adjourned discomfited, and took the field with one bar in his shoulder-strap.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN the cabinet of the Historical Society is a somewhat ancient manuscript, the gift of Capt. N. Levering, formerly of Iowa and a valued contributor to the society's publications, which deserves a passing notice. It is a letter dated "Fort George, August 4th, 1812," directed to "Colonel Proctor, commanding 41st regiment, Amherstburgh," and is further superscribed "In his majesty's service," and signed "Eliza Proctor." It is a letter from a wife to her husband, full of expressions of affection and anxiety, but also referring to movements of the British troops then opposing the United States forces who had invaded Canada. In view of the termination of the war of 1812, on the whole glorious to American arms, we can excuse the hope expressed by her, that the Yankees might be driven back without loss to the British, a hope which was fulfilled, but not without loss. This frail letter, although turned yellow, and its characters dimmed, from the corrosions of seventy-three years, is yet quite legible and almost intact, and without doubt in a much better state of preservation than its writer.

WE have received a copy of a neat pamphlet of thirty-eight pages, illustrated, entitled "Elephant Pipes in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Davenport, Iowa, by Charles E. Putnam," which is a vindication of the authenticity of the elephant pipes and inscribed tablets in the museum of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences from the accusations of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. The author, who is president of the Davenport Academy, presents in a clear and caustic manner, a mass of testimony to prove the genuineness of those unique specimens, which had been called in question. Aside from the high standing of the individual members of the Davenport Academy, their work is one which is pursued for the love of it alone, and it would seem impossible to assign a

motive for their practicing a wilful deception. Iowa, some years ago, produced the Cardiff Giant, an ingenious hoax having its origin in cupidity, and it is only quite lately that some fiction dealer deceived many people by a description of a monster animal alleged to have been discovered invading a farmer's premises and despoiling him of his fattest hogs. These impostures are akin to the hoax perpetrated on the astronomers years ago, by a New England sham, who claimed to have detected living animals on the surface of the moon, and we hope have not in any way prejudiced the Davenport Academy in the eyes of the Smithsonian Institution. The latter we hope will find ample warrant in reversing their judgment when they read the able pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Putman.

WE are in receipt from the Hon. T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, of "Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, volume IX. part 2, 1884," embellished with a representation of the beautiful Grand Lodge building at Cedar Rapids, and a portrait of C. T. Granger, present Grand Master. Prof. Parvin has been Grand Secretary of the Masonic Order of Iowa, by successive annual elections, with an interregnum of only one year, for the almost unprecedented period, as applied to this office, of forty-two years. Considering the short tenure of the office, his continuous re-installment is a magnificent tribute to his worth as a man and an officer.

THE whole number of men in Iowa available for military duty, according to the latest official state report to the Federal government, is 216,040, and for the whole country, excluding the territories, 6,827,921. This was for the year 1883. The aggregate of the organized military force of Iowa is 2,300, including two generals, forty-two regimental and staff officers, sixteen general staff officers, and one hundred and thirty-eight company officers, making a total commissioned strength of one hundred and ninety-eight.



Wm. W. Belknap.